

Stump	Tierney	Watts (OK)
Stupak	Torres	Weldon (FL)
Sununu	Towns	Weldon (PA)
Tanner	Traficant	Weller
Tauscher	Turner	Weygand
Tauzin	Upton	White
Taylor (MS)	Velazquez	Whitfield
Taylor (NC)	Vento	Wise
Thomas	Visclosky	Wolf
Thompson	Walsh	Woolsey
Thornberry	Wamp	Wynn
Thune	Waters	Yates
Thurman	Watkins	Young (AK)
Tiahrt	Watt (NC)	

NOT VOTING—22

Ballenger	Lewis (GA)	Schumer
Deutsch	Miller (CA)	Talent
Farr	Murtha	Waxman
Gonzalez	Riley	Wexler
Houghton	Roukema	Wicker
Hyde	Rush	Young (FL)
Inglis	Sabo	
Johnson, Sam	Sanchez	

□ 2010

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read:

Concurrent resolution acknowledging Taiwan's desire to play a positive role in the current Asian financial crisis and affirming the support of the American people for peace and stability on the Taiwan Strait and security for Taiwan's democracy..

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2888, SALES INCENTIVE ACT

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-572) on the resolution (H. Res. 461) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2888) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt from the minimum wage recordkeeping and overtime compensation requirements certain specialized employees, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3150, BANKRUPTCY REFORM ACT OF 1988

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-573) on the resolution (H. Res. 462) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3150) to amend title XI of the United States Code, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

COMMENDING THE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF MARTINSVILLE MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN PROJECT CITIZEN

(Mr. GOODE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the students and teachers of Martinsville Middle School in Martinsville, Virginia, for their participation and achievement in the inaugural Virginia State competition for Project Citizen, which was held on May 15 in the Virginia General Assembly Building.

I include for the RECORD a statement of the accomplishments of the students and their teachers, Mr. Speaker.

The statement referred to is as follows:

PROJECT CITIZEN—WE THE PEOPLE

May 15 the inaugural Virginia state competition for Project Citizen was held in the Virginia General Assembly building. This competition is a civics education program for students in grades 6-9. This program promotes competent and responsible participation in government by engaging students in learning how to monitor and influence public policy. As a class project, students work together to identify and study a public policy issue, then try to develop a solution to an issue, and form an action plan to "solve" the problem. The final product is a portfolio displaying their work. This year there were seven portfolios on exhibit for judging at the state competition. After the judging was complete, Martinsville Middle School students in Mrs. Linda Cox, Mr. Richard Tobler, Mrs. Carolyn Turner and Mrs. Betsy Ivey's classes won first, second and third places in the competition. The winning portfolio entitled "Homeless" examined the homeless situation in Martinsville/Henry County. Since there is no full time shelter for the homeless, the students want the local governments to investigate the possibility of a shelter where not only are the basic needs of food and lodging provided but also job training to break the homeless cycle. The students on this team were Andrea Lawhorn, Tarieton Walmsley, Jennifer Ward, Caroline Titcomb, Demarcus Tarpley, Justin Knighton, Sarah Draper, Shelby Higgs, and Christina Chaney. The portfolio of the winning team will be sent to Las Vegas, Nevada for national competition during the National Conference of State Legislatures July 19-23, 1998.

The second place team from Martinsville Middle School studied "Recycling—More Needs to be Done". The third place group investigated "Activities for the Elderly".

Helen Coalter is the Virginia state coordinator for We the People from the Center for Civic Education.

□ 2015

REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONDERNING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-271)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURR of North Carolina) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies

Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I transmit herewith a 6-month report on the national emergency declared by Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, in response to the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons ("weapons of mass destruction") and of the means of delivering such weapons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 1998.

INTERNATIONAL CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1998—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and the Committee on International Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting for immediate consideration and enactment the "International Crime Control Act of 1998" (ICCA). The ICCA is one of the foremost initiatives highlighted in my Administration's International Crime Control Strategy, which I announced on May 12, 1998. The proposed legislation would substantially improve the ability of U.S. law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute international criminals, seize their money and assets, intercept them at our borders, and prevent them from striking at our people and institutions.

Advances in technology, the resurgence of democracy, and the lowering of global political and economic barriers have brought increased freedom and higher living standards to countries around the world, including our own. However, these changes have also provided new opportunities for international criminals trafficking in drugs, firearms, weapons of mass destruction, and human beings, and engaging in fraud, theft, extortion, and terrorism.

In response to these formidable threats to the American people, I have directed the Departments of Justice, State, and the Treasury, as well as the Federal law enforcement and intelligence communities, to intensify their ongoing efforts to combat international crime. In order to carry out this mandate most effectively, the many departments and agencies involved need the additional tools in the proposed ICCA that will enhance Federal law enforcement authority in several key areas, close gaps in existing laws, and facilitate global cooperation against international crime.

The ICCA's provisions focus on seven essential areas to improve the Federal Government's ability to prevent, investigate, and punish international crimes and criminals:

(1) INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED AGAINST AMERICANS ABROAD

- Broadens existing criminal law to authorize the investigation and punishment of organized crime groups who commit serious criminal acts against Americans abroad. (Current law generally requires a link to terrorist activity.)
- Provides jurisdiction in the United States over violent acts committed abroad against State and local officials while in other countries on official Federal business.

(2) STRENGTHENING U.S. AIR, LAND, AND SEA BORDERS

- Increases penalties for smugglers who endanger Federal law enforcement officials seeking to interdict their activities, introducing the Federal criminal offense of "portrunning" (i.e., evading border inspections, often through the use of force).
- Addresses gaps in current law relating to maritime drug interdiction operations, introducing the criminal offense of failing to stop ("heave to") a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other Federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel.
- Provides clear authority to search international, outbound letter-class mail if there is reasonable cause to suspect that the mail contains monetary instruments, drugs, weapons of mass destruction, or merchandise mailed in violation of several enumerated statutes (including obscenity and export control laws).
- Broadens the ability to prosecute criminals smuggling goods out of the United States.

(3) DENYING SAFE HAVEN TO INTERNATIONAL FUGITIVES

- Authorizes the extradition, in certain circumstances, of suspected criminals to foreign nations in two separate cases not covered by a treaty: (1) when the United States has an extradition treaty with the nation, but the applicable treaty is an outdated "list" treaty that does not cover the offense for which extradition is sought; and (2) when the United States does not have an extradition treaty with the requesting nation.
- Provides for exclusion from the United States of drug traffickers and their immediate family members and of persons who attempt to enter the United States in order to avoid prosecution in another country.

(4) SEIZING AND FORFEITING THE ASSETS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS

- Expands the list of money laundering "predicate crimes" to include certain violent crimes, inter-

national terrorism, and bribery of public officials, thus increasing the availability of money laundering enforcement tools.

- Broadens the definition of "financial institution" to include foreign banks, thereby closing a loophole involving criminally derived funds laundered through foreign banks doing business here.
- Provides new tools to crack down on businesses illegally transmitting money, and to investigate money laundering under the Bank Secrecy Act.
- Toughens penalties for violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.
- Criminalizes attempted violations of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

(5) RESPONDING TO EMERGING INTERNATIONAL CRIME PROBLEMS

- Enhances enforcement tools for combating arms trafficking, including requiring "instant checks" of the criminal history of those acquiring explosive materials from Federal licensees and clarifying Federal authority to conduct undercover transactions subject to the Arms Export Control Act for investigative purposes.
- Addresses the increasing problem of alien smuggling by authorizing the forfeiture of the proceeds and all instrumentalities of alien smuggling.
- Cracks down on the international shipment of "precursor chemicals" used to manufacture illicit drugs, primarily by authorizing the Drug Enforcement Administration to require additional "end-use" verification.
- Provides extraterritorial jurisdiction for fraud involving credit cards and other "access devices," which cost U.S. businesses hundreds of millions of dollars every year.
- Authorizes wiretapping for investigations of felony computer crime offenses.

(6) PROMOTING GLOBAL COOPERATION

- Expands the authority of U.S. law enforcement agencies to share the seized assets of international criminals with foreign law enforcement agencies.
- Provides new authority, applicable in cases where there is no mutual legal assistance treaty provision, to transfer a person in United States Government custody to a requesting country temporarily for purposes of a criminal proceeding.

(7) STREAMLINING THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME IN U.S. COURTS

- Authorizes the Attorney General to use funds to defray translation, transportation, and other costs of State and local law enforcement agencies in cases involving fugitives or evidence overseas.
- Facilitates the admission into evidence in U.S. court proceedings of

certain foreign government records.

The details of this proposal are described in the enclosed section-by-section analysis. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislative proposal by the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 1998.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. REDMOND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AS AMERICA'S DEFENSE FORCES DWINDLE, SECURITY THREATS INCREASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, having attended, like many of my colleagues, several Memorial Day services over the recent recess, I continue to become more and more concerned by America's dwindling national defense. By failing to maintain a strong military force, we are in effect dishonoring those who have served and died for our freedom. Please allow me to highlight some recent events.

Surprising the United States intelligence community, India conducted five underground nuclear weapons tests last month. Neighboring Pakistan has since conducted six nuclear weapons tests of its own. It has been reported that Iraq has enough deadly biological weapons to kill every human being on Earth. And despite administration claims that no nuclear missiles are aimed at American children, a CIA report released last month reveals that 13 of China's 18 long-range strategic missiles have nuclear warheads aimed at United States cities.